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日八十月一拾年酉辛

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16th, 1921. 五拜禮

號六十月式拾年拾國民華中

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8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "	10
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "	15
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " " 15 " "	15
12.30 p.m. " 2.30 " " 10 " "	10
2.30 " " 4.00 " " 15 " "	15
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "	10
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8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. 9.20 p.m.	
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes.	
11.45 p.m.	
SATURDAY.	
Extra Car—12 midnight.	
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7.30 a.m. and 7.45 a.m.	
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11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 " "	15
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TIME-TABLE.

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DOWN TRAINS	
Stations	No. 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 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EDUCATIONAL EFFORTS IN CANTON.

[BY ORRIN KEITH FOR THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.]

It is perhaps too early to look for any great progress in the field of education by a government which has been itself established little over a year and during a large part of that time has been engaged in the more pressing business of war. The educational situation in Canton is more interesting for its effort and its aims than for anything which has actually been done. The plans and the steps taken to carry them into effect, however, serve to indicate the attitude of the government toward this important branch of administrative activity and where it is likely to lead.

Canton's educational progress has been sporadic. There have been times when it moved ahead fairly rapidly under a public-spirited administration. Then it has ceased altogether or been moved backward with the advent of reaction in the Governor's yamen. Not until a progressive government establishes itself somewhat permanently and inaugurates a constructive policy which can be followed over a term of years can any large results be expected.

The adherents of the present government have been largely responsible for such progress as has been made. During the brief return to enlightened rule in the early days of Li Yuan Hung, a Governor of parts was appointed for Kwangtung Province. He entrusted the educational affairs of the province to W. K. Chung, who is now Vice-President of Canton Christian College. Mr. Chung took the first steps toward a sound educational policy. Before his time the education of each district had been in the hands of the district magistrate who appointed for its management a secretary in his yamen. These appointees were seldom qualified in any sense to advance the cause of education. The post was considered a mere sinecure whose only value was that it gave official standing to some friend or relative of the magistrate. Chung's first task therefore, was to remove the schools from the control of these political meddlers. He established in each of the 84 districts of the province a Bureau of Education. This office was placed in charge of a properly qualified man, a man who had had some education himself, and who was responsible, not to the district magistrate, but to the Provincial Commissioner of Education. The schools of the district were then transferred to the jurisdiction of the Bureau and thus removed from the baleful influence of local politics.

This was a step in the right direction, but it was only a beginning. Chung felt that the schools of the province could never be what they should be until the people of the province were convinced of their desirability and fired with a determination to establish education on a permanent and effective basis. He therefore trained two hundred lecturers to undertake a "campaign of education" and carry the gospel of more and better schools to the people. These lecturers were sent into every corner of Kwangtung. They told the people about the schools of other countries, particularly of America, where every boy and every girl had an opportunity to attend a school free of charge. They told them of the benefit to the children and to China as a whole if such a system could be instituted in their province. They told them just what was necessary in the way of money and effort if they wanted to have such schools and just how much the provincial government could help them. Meanwhile the provincial government was pushing the work at the Normal School to train the large additional force of teachers without which an extension of the educational facilities of the province would be impossible.

This was as far as affairs had progressed when Kwangtung again became the centre of a political struggle and passed under the control of the northern militarists. After the recent events in educational circles in Peking; the long months without pay envelopes for teachers; the strikes of students and faculty in an attempt to force the Government into a recognition of the necessity of caring for the regular expenses of the schools before honouring the extravagant and dishonest demands of Tuchuns and Super-Tuchuns; it is needless to say that under the gentle yoke of the Kwangsi crowd, education was not a primary interest. In fact, it slid back to much the position it had held in pre-revolutionary days.

With the return of Governor Chen Chiung Ming and the re-establishment of the "constitutional" government, however, the task of establishing education on a modern basis was taken up where it had been left off. Sufficient funds are not available as yet for a general extension of the activities but much stress is being laid on the work at the Normal School, as the increase in the supply of teachers remains the chief requisite. And be it said to the credit of Canton that the teachers are being paid!

The establishment of the Canton Municipality as a separate governmental entity, marked another step in the development of the new system. The schools of the city are dissociated from those of the rest of the province and administered by the City Commissioner of Education. Finances constitute the chief problem at present, but in spite of this difficulty the municipality is devoting twenty per cent. more to the schools of the city alone than was spent on education for the whole province under the Kwangsi regime.

The ultimate aim is compulsory education for all children of school age. This, of course, is impossible of immediate realization. The minimum estimate of children of school age is 100,000. Of these no more than 40,000 are now in school and of these only 7,000 are in public institutions. The remainder are in private or mission schools, of which there are about a thousand in the city. For the other 60,000 or more children provision is still to be made. So there is much to be done. But a beginning has been made and that beginning is in the right direction.

THE CENSUS OF THE COLONY.

FINAL REPORT.

The Report on the Census of the Colony, prepared by Mr. J. D. Lloyd, the Census Officer, was laid before the Legislative Council yesterday. The Report and summary of statistics occupies 82 printed pages, foolscap folio.

The Report states that the total population was found to be 625,166, an increase of 168,427, or 36.57 on the figures for 1911, "the greatest relative increase ever recorded for the Colony." The bulk of the increase has taken place in the City of Victoria and Kowloon; the Northern District of the New Territories shows a very slight decrease, while the Southern District shows a slight increase. The Census Officer estimates that the normal population of the Colony is greater by 30,000 than the figures of the Census.

THE NON-CHINESE POPULATION.

The number of non-Chinese, excluding the Mercantile Marine, were found to have increased from 11,225 to 12,556. In 1911 the non-Chinese were classified by race, while the corresponding classification in the present Census is by nationality. A comparison is, therefore, somewhat difficult. Japanese, the Report states, have increased from 953 to 1,555; citizens of the United States of America from 295 to 470; Portuguese (including British subjects) from 2,358 to 3,692. British nationals born in India from 1,411 to 1,474; British nationals born in Europe, America and Australia from 2,226 to 3,110.

The Census Officer estimates the population of pure European descent to be rather over 5,000, of Indian or mixed Indian descent at 2,000. The remainder include Eurasians, Filipinos, and natives of British Dutch and French Colonies.

NATIONALITIES OF THE NON-CHINESE POPULATION.

One of the tables attached to the Report supplies the following statistics:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
British	4,708	3,183	7,891
Belgian	2	3	5
Danish	26	10	36
Dutch	68	36	104
French	108	100	208
German	—	3	3
Greek	3	—	3
Hungarian	—	1	1
Italian	17	39	56
Latvian	3	1	4
Norwegian	10	7	17
Portuguese	898	1,158	2,057
Polish	5	1	6
Rumanian	—	1	1
Russian	20	10	30
Swedish	3	2	5
Spanish	30	29	59
Swiss	20	3	23
ASIA.			
Arabian	1	—	1
Japanese	915	670	1,585
Persian	3	—	3
Filipino	120	112	232
Siamese	2	—	2
Turkish	5	5	10
AMERICA.			
Argentine	1	—	1
Brazilian	6	2	8
Cuban	2	2	4
Chilian	4	4	8
Mexican	1	3	4
Panamanian	1	—	1
Peruvian	12	37	49
United States of America	270	200	470

OBSERVATIONS ON THE NON-CHINESE POPULATION.

The Census Officer makes the following observations:—

THE BRITISH.

Europeans.—I estimate the number of British nationals of European race at 4,300. On referring to the age table it will be noticed that after age 7 the number of children declines, the reason being all who can afford it send their children home for education at that age; these rarely return, since before their education is complete the parents have generally left the Colony. The average attendance of children during 1929 at British schools was 163. I estimate that the total number of British children of European race of all ages to be about 500.

Most males reach the Colony between the ages of 21 and 25, and few remain after 55. In the case of females it is common for the mothers to leave the Colony often for good when their children reach school age, in order to be with them during their education in England; hence at age 40 the number of married women rapidly declines.

Owing to various reasons a comparison of the health rate with that for a normal population settled in Europe is rather fallacious. However, the death rate for 1929 for British Nationals of European race works out at 12 per thousand, an extremely low rate compared with some other colonies, and well demonstrates the success of modern science in a Colony which 50 years ago was regarded as a veritable death trap for Europeans. The birth rate works out at 22 per thousand, an exceptionally high rate for Hongkong, due to the unusually large number of young married women at present resident in the Colony.

The actual number of British firms has not increased since 1911, and there is at present a marked tendency to amalgamation—especially in the case of companies. Trade depression in the Far East showed itself early in 1929 before business in England had had time to settle down after the completion of demobilisation; hence the expected post-war increase in British firms in the Colony did not eventuate and at the present time it does not appear likely that any increase in the British population of European race is likely to take place in the near future.

INDIANS.

The number of natives of India remains about the same. Their number depends almost entirely on the demand for Indian Police and Watchmen, about 85 per cent. of adult males being employed as Police or Watchmen or in various Government departments. The birthplace of the majority is the Punjab and the North West Province. The commercial importance of the Indian community has greatly decreased since the abolition of the trade in Indian opium in which they were chiefly interested, and since the large increase in the manufacture of cotton yarn and piece goods in Japan and North China. Indians are chiefly interested in retail drapery, silk and curio stores, and cotton yarn. Besides those born in India there are 387 males and 341 females born outside India mostly in Hongkong, a large number of whom are of mixed race, for it is fairly common for Indians to marry Chinese especially as "secondary" wives; these Indians of mixed race are mostly employed as clerks. The Indian watchmen are all Sikhs, and are mostly professional money lenders as a side line. A few Indians are now employed as chauffeurs. Very few Parsee firms now remain, and the Parsee community once so important is now fast disappearing from the Colony.

Occupations.—It should be remarked with regard to agriculture that the number shown as farmers is composed of Indians passing through the Colony. The number of British ships' officers and crew shown is much higher than usual, and is due to a large number of the smaller tramp coasting steamers being laid up owing to the prevailing shipping depression. It is to be noticed that of all non-Chinese engaged in religious work in the Colony only 13.4 per cent. are of British nationality.

ALIENS.—The place of the Germans seems to have been filled by the increased number of Japanese, American and Dutch firms. Americans have increased from 295 to 470. A number of American firms opened during and after the close of the war, several for the purpose of managing U.S. Shipping Board ships, but indications go to show that the permanent increase of the American business community will not be great. The French business community, who were never very important, have slightly increased, but most of the French nationals are engaged in religious work. Natives of Indo-China have been included under French. Italians, and Spanish of European descent are almost all engaged in religious work; under Spanish are classed a few who more strictly speaking are Portuguese of Filipino, but who claim Spanish nationality.

THE JAPANESE.

Japanese have increased from 953 to 1,555, and are now to be found in nearly every kind of trade, in the professions, crafts and domestic service. Numbers of them have now brought their families to the Colony, and the number of married women and children is largely increased. Ten years ago the number of married women was very small, but there are now 293 married women. Japanese have largely displaced Europeans in the last ten years in the middle levels between Kennedy and May Roads, while most of the artisans and small shopkeepers are to be found along the Praya in Wanchai between Arsenal Street and Morrison Hill.

THE PORTUGUESE.

The race known throughout the Far East as Portuguese must not be confused with the Portuguese of Europe. They are the descendants of the Portuguese pioneers of Western civilisation who reached China at the beginning of the 16th century, and after many vicissitudes, finally in the middle of that century established a permanent settlement on the barren rocky peninsula subsequently known as Macao. It is recorded that settlers married natives of Malacca and Japan, and during the early years of the settlement they do not appear to have intermarried with Chinese, as has been the case of more recent years. At no time in the history of Macao does the number of females born in Europe seem to have been worthy of note. By 1834 Macao had become a Colony in the true sense, the majority of the free inhabitants of non-Chinese race having been born there. At that date out of a population of 3,693 free non-Chinese inhabitants, only 75 males and 2 females were born in Portugal, and there were mostly officials, soldiers or ecclesiastics.

It was not till the prosperity of Macao began to decline with the rise of Hongkong that the Portuguese began from 1855 onwards to migrate to Hongkong and thence to every port in the Far East, till at the present time a numerous Portuguese community exists wherever foreign trade is carried on. The total is probably about 15,000; they form a separate community everywhere, at the present day rarely marrying outside, and speaking their own particular dialect, which portrays in its admixture of Hindustani, Malay, Japanese and Chinese words the history of the race.

Among the surnames of Hongkong Portuguese are found several of non-Portuguese origin. The explanation probably is that children of other European races brought up as Roman Catholics intermarried and became merged in the Portuguese community.

Sexes.—Between the ages of 20 and 25 there are 67 males to 110 females, this disparity grows till between 45 and 60 there are 38 males to 81 females. This disproportion has always been a feature of the race in every Census, and is partly accounted for by the emigration of males as soon as they leave school, and later on in life, when their further prospects of advancement here are small. During the war a number of males left the Colony for Shanghai and North China. The proportion of females in the present Census is 56 to 44, while in 1921 Macao the figures were 62 to 38.

Of the 1810 Portuguese born in the Colony only 532 claimed British nationality. Since the abolition of the monarchy there has been marked revival of national feeling amongst this community. Duration of life.—They are on the whole a comparatively short-lived race. For females between the ages of 80 and 90, there is a loss of 89 per cent. against a loss of 34 per cent. in England and Wales; for males the loss is far greater, being partly accounted for by emigration. For 1929 the birth rate was 27.9 per thousand, the death rate 21 per thousand. Many cases of large families of 3 and over were noticed.

MIGRATORY CHARACTER OF THE POPULATION.

A comparison of the Directories for 1911 and 1921 showed that of European adult males, exclusive of Government servants, resident here in 1911, only 197 were still in the Colony at the time of the Census; these were British 187, alias 10; of the British 43 were in the employ of the Dock Companies. Of these many had had a tour of duty elsewhere in the meantime in various parts of the Far East. If the year 1914 is taken, the figures are British 270, alias 18. In the case of adult females the figures would be still lower. Except for a few professional men, employees of the Dock Companies and Civil servants, the European population almost completely changes every 5 years. Most of the employees of the various firms only complete one tour of duty here, and then after the expiration of their home leave are transferred elsewhere. These facts fully explain the allegations of the lack of public spirit in the Colony.

ALTERATION OF LOCATION.

In 1911 the upper levels west of Peel Street, and south of Caine and Bonham Roads, part of the European reservation so called, were occupied almost entirely by non-Chinese mostly Europeans; in this Census the figures are non-Chinese 483, Chinese 4,338, and of the non-Chinese few are Europeans except within and near the University. East of Garden Road and south of the Military Reservation, a district formerly occupied entirely by Europeans with the exception of 3 boarding-houses, very few Europeans are now found, most of the houses being occupied by Japanese of the merchant class.

The Portuguese have largely moved to Kowloon, where a new Garden City has been formed at Ho Mun Tin near the Yumati Railway Station, and another large scheme at Kowloon Tong is under consideration for their accommodation. They have suffered more acutely than any other part of the community from the rapacity of absentee landlords and lessors who were enabled to raise their rents enormously owing to the influx of rich Chinese refugees from Canton during the last ten years seeking temporary house accommodation at any price.

The Europeans displaced from the upper levels have partly moved to flats in Kowloon, partly to the Hill District, the non-Chinese population of which increased by 17 per cent. in spite of the fact that a large boarding-house was temporarily closed and that the number of houses remained about the same as in 1911. At the time of the Census a number of European houses were in course of erection or projected in the Hill District.

A beginning has been made with the development for residential purposes of the south side of the Island, rendered accessible by the construction of good motor roads, the pioneers being the Hongkong Hotel Co., who have erected a palatial hotel at Repulse Bay.

THE TOTAL POPULATION.

The population by sections is set out as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Island of Hong-kong	221,085	128,316	349,401
Kowloon Peninsula	74,698	48,750	123,448
New Territories	22,445	33,669	56,114
North	—	—	—
South	9,322	7,727	17,049
Floating Population	45,307	25,347	70,654
Total	362,537	242,309	604,846

THE LACK OF NATIONAL UNITY.

EFFORTS TO MINIMISE THE FEUD IN CHINA.

A Chinese wireless message from Washington says:—Since the question concerning the authority of the Chinese Delegates to speak for the whole of China has been raised by the French Delegation, the actual position of the Peking Government has been widely discussed, of course, unofficially and informally, among American, European and Japanese Delegates. The Chinese Delegates, Ambassador Sze, Dr. Koo and Dr. Wang are trying their utmost to prevent any official discussion of this matter, and that they are meeting with a certain amount of success is shown in that fact that a section of the American Press compares the existing internal feud or political dispute between Peking and Canton with the state of affairs in Ireland and Korea.

IRRITATED & INFLAMED EYE

can be directly traced in many cases to the Sunday Motor trip and Golfing. The dust from sections of the local roads contain a decided eye irritant. A suggestion for these trips would be to keep the windshield up and to use a pair of Sun glasses. Sun glasses of any pattern with either Crookes, Luxol, Fiazal, Amber, London Smoke, or Blue lenses are obtainable at very moderate prices from The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians—the most competent manufacturing optical establishment in South China—located in 53, Queen's Road Central, (opposite to the Singer Sewing Machine Company.—Advrt. [569]

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber, yesterday. There were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (Sir REGINALD EDWARD STUBBS, K.C.M.G.)
HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER COMMANDING THE TROOPS (Lieut. General Sir GEORGE MONTAGUE KIRKPATRICK, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.)
Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).
Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP, K.C., O.B.E. (Attorney-General).
Hon. Mr. C. McI. MESSER, O.B.E. (Colonial Treasurer).
Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX, O.B.E. (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).
Hon. Mr. E. A. IYING (Director of Education).
Hon. Mr. T. L. PERKINS (Director of Public Works).
Hon. Mr. LAU CHU-PAK.
Hon. Mr. A. C. STEPHEN.
Hon. Mr. H. W. BIRD.
Hon. Mr. A. O. LANG.
Hon. Mr. CHOU SUI SON.
Mr. S. B. B. McLEDDERY (Clerk of Council).

DECORATIONS PRESENTED.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: Before proceeding to the business of the meeting I have, on behalf of H.M. the King, to present to Capt. B. D. Crawford Morgan the badge of an Officer of the Military Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire. At the request of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty I have also to present the Royal Naval Reserve officers' decoration to Paymaster-Lieut. Commander Chas. P. Marcel.

The gentlemen named were duly invested with the decorations by His Excellency.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Council were approved and signed by the President.

THE CENSUS.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table Sessional Paper No. 15 of 1921, Report of the Census of the Colony, 1921.

FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table Financial Minutes 134 to 136, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

QUESTION.

The following question stood in the name of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

When will the final Report on the Census, which was taken last spring, be published?

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: The answer to the question standing in the name of the Hon. Mr. Pollock is that the Report has been laid to-day.

THE RECIPROCAL ENFORCEMENT OF COURT JUDGMENTS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to facilitate the reciprocal enforcement of judgments and awards in the Colony of Hongkong and in other parts of His Majesty's Dominions and in certain other territories. He said:—In 1918, the Lord Chancellor appointed a Committee to consider, *inter alia*, the best means of providing for the reciprocal enforcement of judgments obtained in different parts of His Majesty's Dominions and abroad. One result of that Committee's report was the passing of a group of sections which formed Part II. of the Administration of Justice Act, 1920. Those sections provide for the enforcement in the United Kingdom of judgments obtained in Colonies and Dominions to which the Act, by Order in Council, had been made to apply. An Order in Council applying the Act to a particular Colony or Dominion is not made until a Colony or Dominion makes reciprocal provision for enforcing United Kingdom judgments. This Bill is intended to provide that reciprocal provision here, namely, to give power to enforce, in the Colony, the judgments of Courts in the United Kingdom. When this Bill has been passed into law, an Order in Council will be made by His Majesty the King applying the Act to Hongkong. Provision is also made for extending the Ordinance to judgments obtained in other parts of H.M. Dominions beside the United Kingdom. I beg to move the first reading.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Bill was accordingly read a first time.

AMENDMENT OF THE RENTS ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend further the Rents Ordinance, 1921.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was carried.

The Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause. The Bill was passed in Committee without amendment.

On the Council resuming, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the third reading.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, the third reading was carried and the Bill passed into law accordingly.

THE PENALTY OF STOCKS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to regulate the imposition of the penalty of stocks.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was carried.

The Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause. The Bill was passed in Committee without amendment.

On the Council resuming, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the third reading.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, the third reading was carried and the Bill passed into law accordingly.

CONSIDERATION OF BILL POSTPONED.

The second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to restrict the taking of legal proceedings in respect of certain acts and matters done during the war and matters done during the war and to provide in certain cases remedies in substitution thereof, was not proceeded with at this meeting.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: Gentlemen, we shall need one more meeting to wind up the business of the year and it is proposed that we adjourn to this day fortnight at 2.30 p.m.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee followed, the Colonial Secretary presiding:—

MOTOR AMBULANCES.

H.E. the Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$4,980 in aid of the Motor Police, Special Expenditure, Motor Ambulances.

The CHAIRMAN: This refers to the second motor ambulance. One motor ambulance was bought out of the money handed over by the Red Cross at home; another ambulance was to be purchased by the Colony and a sum of \$7,000 was provided in this year's estimates. The cost of this ambulance has been, in sterling, £1,568—taking the total of one-billing, £1,568—the total in dollars is \$11,988.17. The estimate was \$7,000 and owing to the fall in exchange the amount in dollars has been greater by the amount asked for in the minute—\$4,988. The cost of the ambulance was not known exactly; when the estimate was made it was thought \$7,000 would be enough. The vote was approved.

ROAD IMPROVEMENTS AND LIGHTING.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$10,900 in aid of the following votes:—

Public Works, Recurrent:—

Hongkong Communications:—

(6) Maintenance of Roads

(7) Improvements to Roads

(8) Bridges outside city \$8,000.00

(9) Improvements to Roads

(10) Gas Lighting, City and Suburbs and Hill District 1,500.00

(11) Electric Lighting, City and Hill District and Sha-kiwan 200.00

Total \$10,000.00

The CHAIRMAN: The excess on the maintenance of roads and bridges outside the City is due to the heavy cost of maintaining the section of Pokfulam Road between No. 10 bridge and Aberdeen—between No. 10 bridge and the Dairy Farm—also in Victoria Road. It is a new piece of road and the surfacing was not of the permanent nature of other parts of the road. Among other things there was some heavy traffic caused by a new bus service and heavy vehicles travelling between Repulse Bay and Hongkong. That would not have injured the road had it been of a permanent nature. A considerable sum was spent in repairing both the portion of Pokfulam Road and parts of Victoria Road. That accounts for \$8,000.

No. 2 is required to meet the cost of building walls at certain dangerous points on the road between Stanley and Saiwan Gap, especially between Tytan Reservoir and Tytan Gap where the road was quite unprotected and there is a high bank. The work is now under construction. It will not be possible to complete the whole of the walls and other means of protection this year, but of the amount asked for \$300 is for the current year.

The third item represents the cost of lighting additional gas lamps erected during the year. New districts have developed and additional lights have been provided. The same applies in the case of electric light.

The Hon. Mr. BIRD: What portion of the Hill District, Sir, are they going to light by electricity with that item of \$200? Is it the Hill District and Sha-kiwan for the \$200?

The CHAIRMAN: I think "Hill District" in this case probably refers to one or two special lamps which were asked for. When the minute came to the Government there was no mention of the Hill District, only the City District.

The Director of Public Works: It is included in the same vote as the City District. The vote was approved.

TAIPO ROAD AND CHEUNG CHAU PIER.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$26,800 in aid of the following votes:—

Public Works, Extraordinary:—

New Territories, Communications:—

(77) Roads: (a) Taiipo Road

—widening and improving road between 3rd and 5th milestones \$20,700.00

Miscellaneous:—

(62) Pier at Cheung Chau 6,100.00

Total \$26,800.00

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The Director of Public Works: It is included in the same vote as the City District. The vote was approved.

The CHAIRMAN: I will ask the Director of Public Works to be good enough to explain these votes to the Committee.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS: The first item is for widening and improving the Taiipo Road between the 3rd and 5th milestones. The vote for this year was \$13,000. There was a sum \$5,711 in the previous year's estimates which it was not possible to expend that year. Then it was found that this work did not cover the whole road up to the Waterworks and a certain amount was authorised later on. The work is nearly completed to that point. It was found that an abnormal amount of work all the way, brought the cost of that of all proportion to what one usually expects. There has generally been very soft filling. Of the supplementary vote of \$20,700, nearly \$3,000 has been voted already and \$8,000 has been authorised, so the actual excess is only \$6,000.

The CHAIRMAN: Over \$6,000 was voted in 1920.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS: As regards the pier at Cheung Chau, the estimated expenditure before was \$15,000, but certain extra work increased this by \$2,300. The whole pier was very shallow and we had to dredge a channel up to it. I am afraid we shall have to continually dredge there. All this brought up the total cost to \$20,000; the vote was \$15,000 and there is an excess of \$5,000.

The Hon. Mr. LANG: What kind of a pier is it?

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS: A reinforced concrete pier. The approach is very shallow.

The Hon. Mr. LANG: What is the depth?

The CHAIRMAN: Six or seven feet at low water. A big launch can hardly get in at low water.

The Hon. Mr. LANG: Is this for lengthening the present pier?

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS: No, for dredging up to it.

The Hon. Mr. LANG: How is the dredging done?

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS: We could not get our own dredger there so we had Chinese dredging.

The Hon. Mr. LANG: Hand appliances?

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS: The usual Chinese scoops. We cannot spare our dredger and it is not easy to get it there.

The Hon. Mr. LANG: Would any extension of the pier make any difference?

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS: No, the shoal is such a long distance out.

The Hon. Mr. BIRD: How will this dredging affect the stability of the pier?

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS: The piles are deep enough to take all the dredging that will be done.

The CHAIRMAN: It is a very good pier. The vote was approved.

COMPANY REPORT.

CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LTD.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., was held in London on December 12th, 1921, when the Directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended June 30th, 1921, were submitted.

EXTRACT FROM DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The net result of the year's transactions shows a balance to the credit of profit and loss account of £213,463, made up as follows:—

Proportion of Kailan Mining

Administration's profits £254,724
Interest in Europe 72,221
Agency fees 4,000
Sundry receipts 824

Balance brought forward (after deducting £400,000 payments in full on 400,000 shares allotted as fully paid and £4,110 Sundries... 37,785

Total £207,824

DEDUCT.

Expenses in Europe £18,073
Directors' fees 4,300
Exchange 16,980
Income-tax 112,318

Loss on sales of Government stocks 11,942
Donation Famine Relief Funds 5,000

Leaving a net balance of £213,463

which, the Directors recommend, should be appropriated as follows:—

Interim dividend 10 per cent. (free of income tax) paid on May 23rd, 1921, absorbed £140,000

Final dividend 12 per cent. (free of income tax) making 32 per cent. for the year 1921 168,000

Expenses in connection with increase of capital 25,688
Reserve for excess profits duty 124,304

Corporation profits tax estimated at 26,600
Directors' percentage 9,133

Balance carried forward 21,400

Total £163,791

ALLEGED FORGERY OF BANK NOTES.

Detective Inspector J. Grant asked Mr. Lindell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, for a remand in the case of a Chinese who had been arrested earlier in the day. The man is charged with altering a \$5 note to represent that it was for the sum of \$100, and also with having in his possession several other forged notes.

Mr. Lindell suggested that the first charge be included in the second. His Worship also pointed out that the English writing on the notes had not been altered, only the figures.

Inspector Grant agreed that the man could pass them only to every ignorant Chinese.

The Chinese was remanded until this afternoon.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I am afraid that more people wish to see me die a lingering death than I had supposed. But really, sir, what blood-thirsty and abusive people your animal-lovers are. Just because I expressed my appreciation of "Member Only's" original amusing letter they call me an obnoxious person, they express a wish that I may be boiled—a death I particularly dislike—they state that I am in my dotage, and finally accuse me of some awful disability known as "falling short of mere and yellow humour"—evidently a horrid complaint.

Why should "Member Only" be so angry because I laugh with him—not at him, on my honour—at his description of the poor dumb buffalo suffering on his way to slaughter to feed US? He is not the only one who has been torn between the desire to maintain his sensibility, whilst gratifying his more material desires. A far nobler character than "Member Only"—I refer to the Carpenter—has been described under somewhat similar conditions. You will recall how with many tears and much mental tribulation "he sorted out those of the largest size, holding his pocket-handkerchief"—if you remember, sir—before his streaming eyes"; and the sense of satiety that subsequently possessed him did not for a moment interfere with his expressions of solicitude that the oysters should enjoy their work home again during the process of their digestion. Yours, finally and conclusively,

ENQUIRER.

Hongkong, November 15th, 1921.

THE LEAGUE OF FELLOW SHIP AND SERVICE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In justice to the above League, and for the benefit of those who were not present at last Monday's meeting, I desire to point out that the following programme of future work was then suggested by me, namely:—

1.—The formation of an Industrial Institute for boys and girls, to serve the purpose of a Reformatory for Boys and to be also a training school in useful employments for both boys and girls.

2.—The formation of an International Club for the purpose of bringing the different races in the Colony closer together.

3.—The education of children, at cinema theatres, in various useful subjects.

4.—The formation of a local branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

The Committee, which was appointed at last Monday's meeting, will shortly be convened for the purpose of appointing special committees to deal with the above four subjects.—Yours faithfully,

H. E. POLLOCK,

Princes Buildings, 15th, December, 1921.

VOLLEY BALL SEASON CLOSES.

POLICE TO ENTER THE OPEN LEAGUE.

Speaking yesterday at the distribution of prizes to the Volley Ball League winners for the past season, the Chairman of the League announced that for next season a Police team would compete in the open League. Competition in the open League during the past two or three seasons had dwindled away until only the two old rivals—St. Paul's and Queen's College—were left to fight for the shield.

Prior to the distribution of prizes an exhibition game was played on the V.M.C.A. volleyball ground between the winners of the Senior League and the winners of the Junior League. The Juniors (Queen's College) much the smaller boys, put up a good fight, but whilst they were quite equal to their more hefty opponents (St. Paul's) in lifting the ball they lacked strength in the volley shot and were outplayed. The match was watched by crowds of school boys, who cheered lustily, whenever their respective favourites scored a point.

The winners during the past season were:—

SENIOR LEAGUE—(Silver Shield).
St. Paul's College.

JUNIOR LEAGUE—(Silver Cup).
(1) Queen's College.

(2) St. Paul's College.

(3) Ellis Kadoorie School.

(4) Ying Wah College.

(5) Saiyungpun School.

SMALL BOYS' LEAGUE—(Silver Cup).
(1) Ellis Kadoorie School.

(2) Queen's College.

(3) St. Paul's.

(4) Ying Wah College.

(5) Saiyungpun School.

The trophies were presented to the winning teams by Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Captain Superintendent of Police. In calling upon Mr. Wolfe to make the presentation, the President of the Volley Ball League said that the twelfth season had just been brought to a conclusion. He mentioned that very shortly they were to have a new entrant in the open League, a Police team and expressed the hope that the time would soon come when some of the trophies would be captured by the Police. He concluded by thanked Mr. Go Sik Wai for the valuable work done by him as secretary during the season.

Mr. Wolfe said that it gave him great pleasure to attend. He was so struck with the game of volleyball that a little while ago he stopped and watched a tournament played on the V.M.C.A. ground and neglected his patrol duty for a short time to witness the struggle. Judging from the exhibition game he had seen played that afternoon, it would be some years before the Police could even hope to win.

The prizes were then distributed and cheers for the winning teams, Mr. Wolfe and the President closed the proceedings.

XMAS FARE

WE CAN SUPPLY ALL YOUR REQUIREMENTS FOR THE FESTIVE SEASON.

Christmas Crackers

Plum Puddings

Mincemeat

Dried Fruits

Candied Peel

Nuts

Muscatsels

Stilton Cheese

Hams

Confectionery

Dessert Fruits

etc., etc.

ASK FOR OUR XMAS LIST

1ST. FLOOR TOY BAZAAR 1ST. FLOOR

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Telephone 1741

Established 1850

MANDER BROTHERS

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in

WATER PAINTS

Particulars and shade books on application.

SOLE AGENTS,

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Tel. 1741.

HONGKONG

NEW MUSIC

JUST ARRIVED

MY CAROLINA ROSE	WALTZ	SUNNY TENNESSEE	FOX-TROT
HAWAIIAN CHIMES	"	I WANT MY MAMMY	"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CHEAP SALE OF TOYS
NEARLY 1000 TOYS

of excellent quality remaining out from the
ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY'S
BAZAAR
will be sold at surprisingly low prices
on the

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS
PARADE GROUND

between 2.30 p.m. and 10.10 p.m.
on

SATURDAY 17TH DECEMBER, 1921.

The proceeds of the Sale, will go to the
funds of the Society. [1919]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

Arrived Hongkong on Dec. 15th, 1921.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON,
PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND
SINGAPORE.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each
Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark
and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are
landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions have been given to the contrary
6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.
Goods not cleared within 8 days, including
date of arrival, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us
in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Go-
downs for examination by the Consignees, and
the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gordon &
& Doyle, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and
THURSDAYS.

All Claims must be presented within ten
days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which
date they cannot be recognised.
No Claims will be admitted after the
goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, December 15th, 1921. [1918]

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPIJ.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BELAWAN DELI, PENANG
AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN CLOON"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby notified that all
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the
wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by December 22nd,
1921, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on December 21st, 1921,
at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Gordon & Doyle.
Claims against the Steamer must be presented
in writing within 10 days after arrival of
Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the
undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAVLA-CHINA JAPAN LINE,
Agents.

Hongkong, December 15th, 1921. [1917]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"MISHIMA MARU"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each
Consignment will be sorted out mark by mark
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
noon, TO DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 20th December
1921, will be subject to rent.
Damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees
and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed
hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must
be presented within ten days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which date they cannot be
recognised. No claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the Godown.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.

Hongkong, Dec. 15th, 1921. [1904]

YOU

are invited to inspect our

CHRISTMAS BAZAAR.

Fine Assortment of

EUROPEAN TOYS

at moderate prices

GRACA & CO

Dealers in Toys, Postage Stamps,

Religious Goods, Seeds, &c.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,

HO

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL CHRISTMAS TREAT
given by the Members of the Catholic
Union Club and their friends to the Pensioners
under the care of the Society of St. Vincent de
Paul will be held at the Cathedral Compound,
Glenaeon on SUNDAY, 18th December 1921, at
2 P.M.
All those interested are cordially invited to
attend. [1907]

NOTICE.

ALL Active Service Men who are interested
in the formation of an ACTIVE
SERVICE MEN'S ASSOCIATION are in-
vited to attend a MEETING in the CONORRY
THEATRE on SUNDAY, 18th December, at
11 A.M. [1912]

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on
account of Mr. L. GAIN, present Local
Manager, having resigned, Mr. UGO GONELLA
will sign per pro on and after December 15th,
1921.
ESTABLISSEMENTS BROSSARD
MOPIN. [1901]

NOTICE.

WE have this day REMOVED our
Office to No. 6, DES VŒUX ROAD,
above the Bank of Canton Ltd.
ARRATON V. APCAR & CO.
[1895]

BRITISH LEGION.

HONGKONG AND CHINA BRANCH

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL

MEETING will be held at the City
Hall on WEDNESDAY, 21st December, 1921,
at 5.15 P.M. with the following objects—
1. To accept the Constitution of the
"British Legion";
2. To confirm the existing Rules of the
Branch, except in so far as the same
conflict with the Constitution, pending
the adoption of Bye-Laws to be drawn
up by the General Committee and sub-
mitted to a General Meeting;
3. To appoint Auditors.

By Order of the General Committee.
H. K. HOLMES,
Hon. Secretary. [1908]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of
the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be
held on MONDAY, the 19th day of December,
1921, at 2 p.m. at the Office of the Public
Works Department, by Order of His
Excellency the GOVERNOR of one Lot of
CROWN LAND at Pokfulam, in the
Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years,
with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to
be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the
King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements	Contents in feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
Lot No. 2022	As per plan plan.	44,500	154	£375
[1909]				

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of
the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be
held on MONDAY, the 19th day of December,
1921, at 3 p.m. at the Office of the Public
Works Department, by Order of His
Excellency the GOVERNOR of one Lot of
CROWN LAND at Bowen Road in the Colony
of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with
the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be
fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the
King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements	Contents in feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
Lot No. 2022	As per plan plan.	25,970	136	7,242
[1910]				

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of
the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be
held on MONDAY, the 19th day of December,
1921, at 2 p.m. at the Office of the Public
Works Department, by Order of His
Excellency the GOVERNOR of one Lot of
CROWN LAND at Portland Street in the
Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years,
with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be
fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the
King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements	Contents in feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
Lot No. 2022	As per plan plan.	10,800	124	15,440
[1911]				

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LD.

CERTIFICATE No. 1086 for 5 Shares Nos.
88091/88095 Certificate No. 1067 for 1
Share No. 88086 Certificate No. 1068 for 2
Shares Nos. 88080/88086 standing in the
Society's Register in the name of JULIO
DINIZ OLIVEIRA DA SILVA of Canton,
have been LOST, and if at the expiration of
one month from the date hereof the above
documents are not produced the same will be
deemed cancelled and of no effect, and NEW
CERTIFICATES for the said Shares will be
issued by the Society.
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 28th November 1921. [1910]

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION

NEXT TOURNAMENT:

THEATRE ROYAL.

SATURDAY, December 17th at 9.15 P.M.

BOOKING at Montreux WEDNESDAY,
14th. Members only on production Current
Membership Cards.

General Public, THURSDAY, 15th to
SATURDAY, 17th.

Prices 85 and 83 Reserved and \$1 un-
reserved.

JANUARY TOURNAMENT.

SATURDAY JANUARY 14th.

1879] at 9.15 P.M.

KOMOR & KOMOR.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

(Entrance: ground floor near the Lift)

HAVE the honour to announce to their
Customers that they are showing from
Monday, the 12th December.

THE LATEST MODELS.

of
THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.
In Evening and Afternoon Gowns, Blouses etc.
Your inspection is cordially invited. [1898]

POLICE NOTICE.

HIRE OF PUBLIC VEHICLES.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFI-
ED that the City of Victoria will in
future be divided into 4 Districts to enable the
Public to obtain Public Chairs in an emergency
or when such are not available on the Public
Chair Stands—

District No. 1.—All that area east of Pottinger
Street. The south boundary being—
Arbuthnot—Upper Albert and Kennedy Roads
(both sides). The Depot in this area will supply
chairs to such places as R. N. Yard, the Barracks,
Hongkong Club, New Lusitania Club and
large offices. Telephone for this district is in-
stalled in Shum Cheung's Chair Depot at No. 7
Wai Tak Lane (ground floor). Telephone No. 3705.

District No. 2.—All that area west of Pottinger
Street. The South boundary being—High
Street—Hospital Road, Po King Fong, and
Stanton Street. The Depot in this area will
supply chairs to large Hong Kong. Three Chinese
Chairmen and Government Chair Hospital.
Telephone for this district is installed in Ng
Yan's Chair Depot at No. 2 Ema Lane, (1st
floor). Telephone No. 3706.

District No. 3.—All that area above High
Street, Hospital Road, Upper Albert Road
and Kennedy Road. The Depot in this area
will supply chairs to all Europeans and
Chinese residences on the upper levels. Tele-
phone for this district is installed in Cheung
Lau's Chair Depot at No. 31 Elgin Street
(ground floor). Telephone No. 3707.

District No. 4.—The Peak Road—Albany
Road, Queen's Garden, May Road, and Bowen
Road. Telephone for this district is installed in
the Chair Shelter at the bottom of the Peak
Road. Telephone No. 818.

The Public are strongly advised to impress
on their employees the telephone No. of the
Chair Depot nearest to their own premises so
that no time may be lost in getting chairs.
Should there be no chair available at any Partic-
ular Chair Depot the Foreman of such Depot
has instructions to pass the message on to
next Depot and ensure that a chair is sent.

E. P. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, 13th December, 1921. [1915]

PREPAID "WANTED"

ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for
Box OR-KK-LM-LN-LR-LT-LU,
LW, MA, MK, MZ, NE, NP, OB, A

WANTED—LADY SECRETARY—
(non-resident in Institute). Apply
by letter to The Hon. Secretary, HONGKONG
INSTITUTE. [172]

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, with
many years experience in an Import
and Export Firm, seeks POSITION in a mer-
cantile office. Salary no object. Reply to
Box OB, c/o Daily Press Office. [170]

WANTED—AMAH seeks employment
accompanying children on voyage
to England. Box No. OC, c/o Daily Press
Office. [171]

LOST on Barker Road about noon 15th
December a GOLD BROOCH, with one
pearl. Will finder please return it to No. 137
The Peak or The Russo-Anstic Bank. [169]

TO LET.

FLOORS in the New Bank Building, 4,
Des Vœux Road Central.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND
INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
[1890]

INTIMATION

AT WATSON'S

You will experience no difficulty in
making choice of suitable articles for the

CHRISTMAS SEASON.

The choicest selection of PERFUMES from
the best London, Parisian and American
houses—in elegant bottles and handsome cases.

WATSON'S LAVENDER

WATER; & "SILVER" BELL

EAU DE COLOGNE in special and
Silver mounted bottles.

SILVER-MOUNDED AND PLATED

GOODS.

MANICURE SETS. GILLETTE &

AUTO STROP RAZOR SETS

MIRRORS etc etc.

CONFECTIONERY of the finest

quality.

FOSS (Boston U.S.A.)

CANDY & CO'S

FRUITS

CHOCOLATES

in fancy and artistic boxes &c. &c.

WINE AND SPIRIT DEPART-

MENT. The finest brands of Wines, includ-

ing Champagne de St. Marceaux, Fine Old

Port and Sherries. Very Old Liqueur Brandy.

Liqueurs of all kinds. Watson's Celebrated

"E" Whisky etc.

Special cases put up to order.

A. S. WATSON &

CO. LTD.

Alexandra Buildings

DEATHS.

MACFARLANE.—At the Isolation Hospital,
Shanghai, on December 8th, MILDRED
LOUISE, dearly wife of Robert Alistair
Macfarlane.

MURRAY.—On December 7th, suddenly, at
sea, W. D. MURRAY, Second Officer
s.s. *Hangang*. Funeral at Shanghai.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 16TH, 1921.

TREATY INTERPRETATION.

We published yesterday a contribution
written by "ORRIN KEITH," on the
subject of the new taxation imposed
by the Canton Government. The first
part of it points out (as did, recently,
an evening contemporary of ours) the
utterly farcical nature of the excuses
made by the Canton Government for the
imposition of a consumption-tax, in
respect of tobacco and wines imported
into Canton; but in the latter part of
his article he supports the contention of
the Canton Government that the treaties
between the foreign Powers and China
must be construed "most strictly in
favour of China," and that, although it
may have been "the intention of two or
three of the clauses in existing treaties"
that China should be prohibited from
levying a tax on foreign goods after they
have arrived at their destination, the
fact that the Powers foolishly omitted
to expressly so provide in the treaties
disentitles them to raise objections now
to the levying of such a tax. It is
obvious from this that Mr. ORRIN KEITH

has neither read the leading article in
our issue of the 3rd instant, nor has he
read well-known works on International
Law and other authorities dealing with
the question of the interpretation of
treaties. For his benefit, therefore, and
for that of readers of his article
who might be misled by what he
states, we repeat what we said in
our issue of the 3rd instant, viz.,
that it has long been a positive rule for

the construction of treaties that "regard
must be had to the context and spirit
of the whole treaty" and "the inter-

pretation should be suitable to the reason
of the treaty." This being so, it was
absolutely unnecessary for those who
drafted the treaties in question to make
any express provision in them that, after
payments of the Chinese Customs duties
in respect of foreign goods imported
into China, no further taxes should be
levied on such goods after their arrival

at the place of destination; more
especially as, apart from the rules for the
construction of treaties, there is another
well-established rule for the construction
of statutes, which is equally applicable
to treaties, viz., that where one construc-

tion would lead to an absurdity, and
another would be "reasonable and whole-
some" the latter construction must be
put upon the statute or treaty. That the
construction put upon the treaties in
question by the Canton Government, and
now by Mr. ORRIN KEITH, would lead to
an absurdity cannot be denied, any
more than it can be denied that the
imposition of further taxes than those
expressly agreed by the treaties to be paid
in respect of foreign goods would be a
breach of the spirit, and unsuitable to
the reason, of those treaties. Moreover,

to suggest that "the framers" of the
treaties in question were so brainless
as to frame such treaties in such a way
as to render them practically useless to
their countrymen is not only insulting to
them but also to all members of recognised
Governments, including that of China,
who have hitherto respected the treaties,
upon which they have placed a construc-

tion suitable to the reason thereof.

Of the six remaining men charged be-
fore Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy
with being concerned in the godown rob-
bery at 404, Des Vœux Road, three were
committed for trial yesterday afternoon
on a charge of stealing, and three were
sent to gaol for three months for receiving
the property knowing it to have been
stolen. Ten men were originally charged
but four were discharged, owing to lack
of evidence. The hearing of this case
lasted four days.

Mr. Eric H. Rice points out a slight
inaccuracy in our report of the recent
meeting of the Executive Committee for
the reception of H.R.H. the Prince of
Wales. A picture of the Prince is to be
given to certain schools to be selected
by the Board of Education, and not to
all children in all schools selected by
the Board. Mr. Braga, it will be remem-
bered, suggested that each school child
should receive a souvenir of the visit, but
the alternative proposal was preferred.

A Chinese wireless message from Wash-
ington states that instructions have been
received by the technical experts of the
Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce
and also certain members of the Foreign
Office in attendance at the Washington
Conference to return to China immedi-
ately. As the Powers have agreed in
principle to an increase of the Chinese
customs tariffs, it is necessary for the
experts to return to Peking to make pre-
parations. Mr. Simpson and probably
Admiral Tasi will also return to China
soon.

A Peking message states that the Gov-
ernment has instructed the foreign com-
missioner at Amoy to settle the wharf
dispute between the people and Messrs.
Butterfield & Swire. The Amoy, repre-
sentative, Mr. Lu Sin-chi, has been
ordered to return home from Peking to
await the peaceful settlement of the
question.

The survey of a public road from
Canton to Tsing-Sing district which was
proposed by the Public Road Bureau, is
now finished, says the *Canton Times*.

The road will start from Sha-hoo, outside
the east gate, via Inn-tong and through
the foot-path of the White Cloud Moun-
tain directly to the District of Tsing-
sing. The road line is estimated to be
more than 60 miles. The work will begin
soon.

A European residing at the Astor
House states that on Wednesday evening
he was waylaid and robbed by a gang of
Chinese. It appears that he engaged a
ricksha outside the Soldiers' Club, at 5
p.m., on the 4th and drove about the
town until 8.30. At that hour the coolie
drew the ricksha into a dark lane be-
tween Water Street and Whitty Street.

Five Chinese attacked him and searched
his pockets, taking \$175 in Hongkong and
Shanghai bank notes.

In Chinese official circles, says a
Chinese contemporary, the Ministry of
Communications is generally regarded as
the most lucrative government depart-
ment in Peking, so that in forming a
Cabinet the Prime Minister usually
places his most trusted friend in the
position of Chiao-tung Tsungchang. Now
however, owing to the forcible retention
or misappropriation of railway funds by
the powerful Tsuchans and Super-
Tsuchans, the Chiao-tungpu has been re-
duced to the same state of poverty as
other ministries. The staff of the Chiao-
tungpu have been usually paid their
salaries on the 25th or 26th of every
month—much earlier than in all other
Government departments but for Novem-
ber the staff had not been paid up to
December 5th. Japanese capitalists were
pressing hard for the re-payment of in-
terest for twenty-six million yen of tele-
phone and telegraph loans and the Minis-
ter, Mr. Chang, had applied for leave
on account of "illness."

The B.I. steamer *Tenda*, now in port
has on board 360 deck passengers from
Amoy, of whom 249 men and 31 women
are for Hongkong.

Only discharged from gaol on Wedne-
day, William Harris was again taken into
custody the same day and charged yester-
day morning at the Magistracy with
being a rogue and a vagabond, it being
the desire of the authorities to deposit
the man back to Manila. Mr. Lindsey
ordered the man to be consigned to the
House of Detention as a temporary
measure, pending the necessary arrange-
ments being made with the American
Consul-General.

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fore Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy
with being concerned in the godown rob-
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should receive a souvenir of the visit, but
the alternative proposal was preferred.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]INTERNATIONAL OUTLOOK
BETTER.
FRENCH EXCHANGE IMPROVING
STEADILY.

PARIS, December 14th.

Chiefly as the result of the recent Franco-British conversations, to be resumed in London by M. Briand shortly, the international outlook is much better. French exchange is improving steadily. On the other hand, the business crisis seems ended and the volume of trade is increasing daily.

FRENCH COLONIAL
EXHIBITIONS.ALL EASTERN COUNTRIES TO BE
REPRESENTED.

PARIS, December 14th.

General Gouraud, French High Commissioner in Syria, arrived in Marseilles and paid a protracted visit to the colonial exhibitions to open next spring. All Eastern countries will be represented.

LATEST CABLES.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.
CHINESE AND JAPANESE
APPROACH AN UNDERSTANDING.

WASHINGTON, December 13th.

A communiqué states:—The Chinese and Japanese continued the discussion of the Tsingtao-Tsinan Railway and have approached an understanding on several features of the question.

EARLIER CABLES.

CHINA AND SPECIAL SPHERES OF
INFLUENCE.

WASHINGTON, December 14th.

At a meeting of the Far Eastern Committee, the Chinese delegation presented a detailed statement regarding special spheres of interest, to which China particularly objects. The Japanese requested time to study the statement before discussing it.

The Japanese have telegraphed to Tokyo China's counter-proposal to purchase the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway. A few days' delay in the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese negotiations may therefore be expected. China is reported to be ready to pay in bonds, but the Japanese desire further security. It is noteworthy that the Sino-Japanese negotiations have been conducted entirely in the English language in the presence of the British and American representatives.

VISCOUNT GREY'S VIEWS.

LONDON, December 14th.

At Manchester Viscount Grey said the real difficulty in the Far East at present was the question of China, which had not been solved by the Washington Conference. The danger of the Chinese question was that while China remained in a state of chaos the countries interested in China might be drawn into interference, which might produce great difficulties between themselves, besides considerably injuring China.

There was only one hope of safety in the Far East at present—namely, that the Powers interested in China should be united in consultation.

THE TWENTY-ONE DEMANDS
TREATY.

WASHINGTON, December 15th.

The Chinese delegation has requested the abrogation of the famous Sino-Japanese Twenty-one Demands Treaty of 1915 and of all treaties granting special spheres of influence in China.

U.S. REPORTED TO AGREE TO
RETENTION OF THE MUTSU.

WASHINGTON, December 15th.

It is understood that the American delegates have agreed to the Japanese reservation regarding the retention of the Mutsu instead of the old Ise gun ship. On condition that the United States Navy is permitted to retain two of her newer ships, the Colorado and the Washington, instead of the Delaware and the North Dakota. Britain's counter-modifications remain to be arranged. The navy limitation programme will provide for the status quo regarding Pacific fortifications. The agreement does not apply to Hawaii, Japan itself, Australia, or New Zealand.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.
INDUSTRY SERIOUSLY BY EARLIER
UNDER-ESTIMATE.

LONDON, December 14th.

An unparalleled situation in connection with the American cotton crop reports is now revealed, says the *Manchester Guardian*. The crop is now officially estimated at 8,340,000 bales, possibly more compared with only 6,500,000 as officially indicated on October 1st.

The Cotton Bureau states that the earlier estimate was based on figures supplied by the growers, who seriously overstated the reduction in acreage compared with last year.

So serious an error is unprecedented, and has shaken the confidence of the trade in the Bureau. The low crop estimate caused a stiff rise in prices, followed by a sharp decline when it became evident that the Bureau had been badly misled. Some largely profited by the rise, but the general effect has been seriously detrimental to the industry.

LATEST CABLES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

NEGOTIATING A LOAN IN THE
UNITED STATES.

ROTTERDAM, December 15th.

The Minister for the Colonies is negotiating a loan in the United States of a hundred million dollars on behalf of the Dutch East Indies.

EARLIER CABLES.

THEIR TRADE POTENTIALITIES
DESCRIBED.

LONDON, December 14th.

Sir Walter Townley, ex-Minister to the Netherlands, lectured before the Royal Society of Arts on trade with the Dutch East Indies, drawing attention to their potentialities.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.
ONE OF THE MOST MOMENTOUS
SESSIONS IN HISTORY.

LONDON, December 14th.

The King in his speech at the opening of Parliament at an unusual time in order that the Irish agreement may be immediately submitted for their approval. There will be no other business during the present session. The King learnt with heartfelt joy that an agreement had been reached, after negotiations protracted many months, affecting the welfare not only of Ireland but of the British and Irish races throughout the world. He earnestly hoped that the agreement will end the strife of centuries; and Ireland as a free partner in the Commonwealth of nations forming the British Empire will secure fulfilment of her national ideals.

LATER.

There was intense interest in the State opening by the King of one of the shortest and one of the most momentous Sessions of Parliament in British history. The crowds along the route, lined by the military, cheered their Majesties and Princess Mary driving in the State-coach to Parliament.

There was an unexampled array of Peers and Peeresses, whose sparkling coronets and jewels made a magnificent scene in the House of Lords.

The brevity of the King's speech surprised everyone.

The House of Commons was crowded when it reassembled in the afternoon. The Premier was loudly cheered on his entry.

MOVING THE ADDRESS.

Colonel Sir Reginald Hoare moved the address in the customary form with an addendum stating that the Commons, having considered the Irish agreements, were ready to ratify, and congratulated his Majesty on the near accomplishment of the work of reconciliation, to which his Majesty had so largely contributed.

The Right Hon. George Barnes (Labour) seconded, after which the Ulster member, Mr. Ronald McNeill, unexpectedly suggested an adjournment until the House knew whether Dail Eireann accepted the agreement.

The Speaker replied that Parliament was independent of any outside decision. Mr. Lloyd George, who was loudly cheered, said that the Irish agreement had been received with delight and hope throughout the civilised world. (Cheers.) It had been criticised in some quarters as a humiliation to the British Empire, but the Dominions, all of whom acclaimed the agreement, were not in the habit of rejoicing over the humiliation of the Empire, for which they had sacrificed so much.

IRELAND'S GUARANTEE.

The Premier, referring to the negotiations, said it was becoming manifest that in Ireland there were men on the other side who took risks in fighting to make peace between the two great races.

Referring to the proposed Dominion status for Ireland, Mr. Lloyd George said it was difficult and dangerous to attempt to define such, but Ireland's guarantee in the exercise of such status lay in the fact that other Dominions would feel that their own position was jeopardised if an attempt were made to encroach upon Ireland's rights. He emphasised that there had been complete acceptance of allegiance to the Crown and membership of the Empire.

Referring to the limitation of Ireland's forces, the Premier mentioned the danger otherwise of the creation of two rival armies in Ireland and a possible conflict with Ulster. Replying to an interrogation as to how the Government proposed to enforce this provision, the Premier said that if the treaty were broken, the Empire was quite capable of dealing with the situation as it had dealt with breaches of treaties by far more formidable Powers. As regards naval safeguards, Mr. Lloyd George explained the necessity of securing unquestioned free access to Irish ports in time of need.

Referring to the clause empowering Ireland to impose tariffs on British goods, the Premier said that the safeguard lay in the fact that Ireland was more dependent upon Britain than vice versa. Mr. Lloyd George announced that an Act of indemnity would be introduced.

DAIL EIREANN TO DEBATE
PUBLICLY TO-DAY.

LONDON, December 14th.

Dail Eireann opened publicly in Dublin and discussed the details leading to the appointment of the plenipotentiaries and their powers.

Eventually a motion by Mr. de Valera was adopted, despite the opposition of Michael Collins, Commander of the I.R.A., that the Dail meet privately in the afternoon, and that to-morrow's proceedings, when ratification or rejection will be considered, be public.

MOPLAH SURRENDERS.

POSITION OF THE BANDS BECOM-
ING DESPERATE.

LONDON, December 14th.

The India Office reports that extensive surrenders of the Moplah rebels continue. So far 27,500 have surrendered, while 281 have been killed in encounters with troops during the last few days. The position of the remaining bands is becoming desperate.

TRIBESMEN ATTACK CONVOYS.

DELHI, December 15th.

Five hundred tribesmen, including Waziristan Militia deserters, attacked British convoys in the Tochi Valley and inflicted seventy casualties. The British stubbornly resisted and drove off the attackers. The casualties included two British officers killed and three wounded.

FRONTIER FIGHTING.

SKIRMISH WITH INDIAN OUTLAWS.

PESHAWAR, December 14th.

A skirmish between outlaws and the frontier constabulary resulted in a severe rear-guard action in which the commandant was killed and the assistant commandant wounded, while there were six other police casualties.

CHINESE IN JAMAICA.

AGITATION TO PREVENT INFLUX.

KINGSTON (Jama.), December 14th.

The Mayor and Council are agitating with the object of urging the Government to prevent the influx of Chinese, on the ground that it is pauperising the community. A vessel is in port from China with over three hundred emigrants, the largest number brought in one ship. It is feared that this will be the beginning of a tide of emigration which will overrun the island.

ROYAL DUTCH DIVIDEND.

SHAREHOLDERS APPROVE PAY-
MENT IN SCIP.

AMSTERDAM, December 14th.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company unanimously adopted the proposal of the management to pay the next dividend in scrip instead of money.

DUTCH MILITIA BILL.

STRONG OPPOSITION AND CLOSE
VOTING.

THE HAGUE, December 14th.

After strong opposition from the Left and a number of the Right and of the Independents, the Second Chamber passed the Militia Bill by 50 votes to 43.

FIRE AT SYDNEY.

HEAVY DAMAGE.

SYDNEY, December 14th.

Damage to the amount of £200,000 was caused by fire at the Pastoral Finance Association's building, in which thirty thousand bales of wool were destroyed.

BILLS OF LADING.

LLOYD'S MEMBERS APPROVE THE
HAGUE RULES.

LONDON, December 14th.

A meeting of members of Lloyd's approved the Hague Rules of 1921 relating to bills of lading, etc.

BURMA RICE CROPS
FAVOURABLE.

DELHI, December 14th.

Export restrictions on Burma rice have been removed. Crops are favourable.

PORTUGUESE CABINET
RESIGNS.SPLIT IN THE COMPONENT
PARTIES.

LISBON, December 14th.

The Pinto Cabinet has resigned owing to a split in the component parties.

"ONCE TO EVERY WOMAN."

"Once to every woman," the big universal Jewel Production de luxe, starring Dorothy Phillips and supported by Margaret Mann, is now being run for four days only at the World Theatre at 6.15 and 9.15 p.m. each evening. This picture is a picture of mother-love and a woman's quest that will strike a responsive chord in every human heart. It is simply and beautifully told, yet has one of the biggest scenes in that the screen has ever produced—the great panic scene in the Metropolitan Opera House following the shooting of Aurora Meredith (played by Miss Phillips) on the stage. Miss Phillips is an actress who can portray every emotion with ease and finesse and she is, in addition, a beautiful woman. She performs wonderfully well as a school-girl; next leaving home and mother and all the loved ones to conquer the world and reach to golden heights of fame; third, on the brink of her career; and fourth, as the woman with society at her feet. The rest of the cast is flawless, and includes Margaret Mann in one of the most beautiful "mother" roles ever portrayed on screen, and the gifted Danish actor, Robert Anderson.

THE GERMAN MINISTER
AT PEKING.PRESENTATION OF HIS
CREDENTIALS.

PEKING, December 8th.

Dr. Boye, the new German Minister to China, in company with Dr. von Borch and Mr. Nebrend, and also officials of the Foreign Office, had an audience of the President in the Palace yesterday morning and presented his credentials.

Dr. Boye briefly addressed the President. The following is a translation of the address: Mr. President: Following the termination of the world war, I have been appointed by my Government to be the first German Minister in Peking. I regard it as an honour to be chosen for this appointment. In international relations mutual help and co-operation, spiritually and economically are important elements contributing to the material prosperity of their respective countries and in my capacity as German Minister to China, I shall always be ready to co-operate with the Chinese authorities in the hope of bringing about a closer friendship between Germany and China. The recent Sino-German commercial treaty signed in Peking between the representatives of the German and the Chinese Republics fully demonstrates the friendly intentions and purposes of the two governments and peoples towards each other in their economical and spiritual relations. In my capacity as German Minister to Peking it will afford me the greatest pleasure always to co-operate with the Chinese officials in the furtherance of the interests of the two countries. I trust Your Excellency, the President, may enjoy enduring good health and that China will enjoy continual prosperity.

The President, H.E. Hsu Shih-chang, in reply, expressed his great pleasure to receive Dr. Boye as the first German Minister to China after the world war, adding that he was gratified to learn that the new representative of the German Republic was once in China and was experienced in Chinese affairs. The President further said that China is ready to co-operate with Germany economically as well as spiritually in the promotion of their mutual interests and, finally, he wished prosperity to the German Government and people.

The new French Minister, M. Fleuriat, will be received by the President in audience in the course of a few days.

EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY.

CHINESE VIEWS ON THE
CONFERENCE DECISION.

A Peking message dated December 7th circulated by Asiatic News Agency says: Mr. A. Sze, Minister to Washington, suggests that China should take part in the commission of Jurists who are coming to the Far East for the investigation of the Chinese judicial systems and the Courts of Justice in connection with the proposed surrender of extra-territoriality in China by the Powers. Responsible and enlightened Chinese officials and others do not regard the mere acceptance by the Powers of the principle of abrogation of the consular jurisdiction in China as any remarkable success for the Chinese delegation in Washington, because this was premised by the Mackay Treaty long ago. In view of the existing political instability and financial bankruptcy together with the insubordination of the Tsuchung and Super-Tsuchung towards the so-called Central Government in Peking, it is to be feared the question will be shelved after a thorough investigation of the Chinese judicial system by the international jurists. It is true to say that the discussion of the Chinese question is proceeding smoothly at Washington; but, so far, China has secured no actual success. All China's proposals have been accepted in principle; but the real question is how to put them into practice.

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

CREDITORS' PETITION TO
CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

The Asiatic News Agency says: The Chinese creditors of the Banque Industrielle de Chine have petitioned the Government urging that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Finance should take up the question about the repayment of the deposits and other funds by the French Bank without further delay. The petitioners want to hold Mr. Wong Ko-win, former Minister of Finance, and Chinese President of the Banque, responsible for any loss suffered by Chinese depositors and other creditors because, since the spring of 1920, when the shaky condition of the Banque was known to the public, they issued one statement after another, misleading the Chinese public into the belief that the Bank was not in an insolvent position. Further, for the sake of the French commercial prestige in the Far East, especially in China, the creditors demand the publication of all documents and correspondence which have been passed between the French authorities and the Chinese Legation in Paris concerning the proposed flotation of a loan of five hundred million francs for the relief of the Bank, and the Bank's exact position in this country as well as its concessions, including the Peking Port Construction scheme and the Peking Electric Tramways. In order to hasten matters, a special conference of the creditors will be held shortly for discussing ways and means M. Fleuriat, the new French Minister has recently arrived in Peking.

COALITION ATTACKED.

DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND'S
CALL FOR SECESSION.

The Duke of Northumberland, address-

ing a Northumberland County Unionist Association meeting at Newcastle on October 29th, explained why he can no longer support the present Government, and why he considers the Conservative party should immediately secede from the Coalition. "For the past three years," said his Grace, "the Government's policy has been based upon no principle of any sort or kind, nor does it seem to have had any definite end in view beyond the retention of power. Its mistakes have been primarily due to lack of courage, shown by the refusal to face facts, want of confidence in the British public and general opportunism. Since the war the Government has been faced with widespread revolutionary agitation in parts of the British Empire against law and order and established forms of government. These movements, all closely co-ordinated, have one end in view—the destruction of the British Empire—and are largely controlled by the organisation known as the Third International, with headquarters in Moscow. The most powerful ally of this sinister organisation and these disruptive movements is the British Labour party, which, while professing to represent the working man, is really his bitterest enemy. This party is assisting the forces of world revolution, first by its Socialist policy of hostility to capitalism whereby it attacks the very basis of industry, and, by deliberately manufacturing discontent and unrest, prevents industrial recovery and increases unemployment. Its policy is not the reform of industrial organisation but its destruction. Secondly, while professing to be constitutional and loyal, it shelters every species of revolutionary extremist, and even fids jobs for agents of the gang of criminals in Moscow, who occupy posts on its national executive and in the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress. Political trade unionism is utterly rotten and corrupt, and undermined with sedition. The people must be made to realise that the Labour leaders, who support this imposture and play up to the revolutionary element in order to retain power. At this moment, while misery and unemployment are rife, the political coffers of the leaders are filled with wealth beyond the dreams of avarice, secured out of trade unionists as political levies, and trade union funds are used to keep the agents of Moscow in lucrative billets in trade unions. The Labour party is the principal agency and support of these revolutionary movements, and it is principally fear of this party and the erroneous belief that it represents the working man which are responsible for the fatal course the Government has taken."

The Duke of Northumberland proceeded to refer to the Sinn Fein insurrection in Ireland as infinitely the most dangerous of the subversive movements, because it was a blow at the heart of the British Empire. "Sinn Fein, under the guise of national aspirations," he said, "largely a Bolshevik movement, and a few months ago received £3,000 from Russia. The movement is now entirely controlled by a secret terrorist society formed in New York, known as the Irish Republican Brotherhood, which was a German agency during the war and initiated the present revolutionary agitation in India—one of the most sinister and formidable organisations the world has ever seen. It is financed and directed by those who care nothing for Ireland except as a means of destroying this country, and has established absolute despotism over the greater part of Southern Ireland." After severely criticising what he described as "the Government's policy of surrender, due to fear of the Labour party and of the people," the Duke of Northumberland said it was evident that by establishing martial law in Ireland, and enforcing rigid discipline, an effective system of reprisals could have been instituted, but the Government would then have been responsible therefor, which did not apparently suit its purpose, so reprisals were carried out and the Government disclaimed responsibility. The result was disastrous. It placed a weapon in the hands of political opponents and disgusted supporters of the Government. If this policy was deliberate it was nothing short of disgraceful. Let us try to believe it was mere ineptitude.

After a lengthy war of words the Government was forced to admit the Irish leaders to a conference without imposing any conditions and to submit to a "succession" of insults, which culminated in the message despatched by Mr. de Valera to the Pope, which had at last induced the worm to turn and assume an attitude of outraged dignity. Having referred to the true as a farce, his Grace said, "all evidence goes to show the Republicans never intended the conference to succeed. They wanted it in order to humiliate Great Britain to complete their plans for continuing war and setting up their republican administration. Should they consent to a settlement it will only be because they believe it will afford a better vantage ground for attacking this country in the future." Dealing next with the position of the Conservative party, the speaker asked, "are you and I going to assume responsibility for a settlement in which we do not believe, which means the abandonment of all our principles, surrender to rebellion, handing over the loyalty of Ireland to their fate, and civil war in this country? No; if the Government want to effect such a settlement let them do it with the help of the Liberal and Labour parties, but for Heaven's sake let us have no part in it."

SUCCESSION OF INSULTS.

The speaker proceeded to consider the possibilities of the negotiations-breaking down, saying he did not believe the break-up of the Coalition would involve the return of the Labour party to power. "The country," he said, "is longing for a Conservative Government, for its straightness and firmness. If the party continues to commit suicide by being false to its principles and selling its birthright for a mess of pottage the British people may, indeed, turn from them in disgust. But whatever our fate may be, this is not a question of expediency, of weighing the pros and cons. It is a question whether we do an honest thing or not; whether we are true to our convictions or false to them. But if anybody prefers considerations of expediency to those of principle let him reflect that such a chance now as it has never had in history. Could we only free ourselves from this Coalition millstone and its humiliation we could sweep the country, and we turn from this prospect in order to behold with murder and to betray our friends and our principles." The Duke concluded, "For Heaven's sake let us have no more to do with this business. It is a daily and hourly humiliation to every honest and loyal citizen." (Loud cheers.)

MADAME LOTTIE
CONCERT.

The Blind Home at Pokfulam and

Home for the aged at Kowloon should

benefit considerably from Madame Lottie

Gordon's strenuous endeavours in their

behalf which resulted in a crowd-

ed attendance at last night's concert.

Musiclovers' appetites had for some time

been sedulously whetted by seduc-

tively worded advertisements and tickets

sold "like the proverbial hot cakes. The

number present seemed to suggest the

desirability of holding the concert in the

Theatre which is more suitable for such

gatherings and more comfortable, and

where the acoustic properties are likely to

do the artists more justice. Several of

the singers last night appeared at times

to sing a little flat, due undoubtedly to

the room.

Madame Lottie Gordon bore the brunt

of the work of organisation and last

night rendered superb service at the piano.

She opened the programme with a very

brilliant rendering of "Polonaise" by

Chopin, and later gave a couple of her

own compositions, which showed her a

most gifted writer, the "Minnet in E

flat" appealing most to the ear. A bevy

of small damsels presented her with a

number of well-deserved floral offerings—

a mate but eloquent tribute to what had

been done.

Judging by the volume of applause,

Mrs. E. O. Drako found immense favour

with the audience. Her rendering of the

florid "Il Bacio" is known here, and

last night it gained an imperative encore.

Tosti's "Good bye" being given.

Sullivan's "Poor Wandering One" was

also submitted. To those who waited to

the end and many did, Mr. E. Buschaert

gave great pleasure with two well exe-

cuted violin solos. Disdaining "fireworks,"

the player gave a quiet interpretation of

Drdla's famous "Souvenir," and "Le

Cygne." His touch is sure and sym-

pathetic. Mr. W. R. Crow sang with his

usual sweetness and clearness, in Italian,

and the King's English, and in conjunc-

tion with Mrs. Cameron gave Verdi's

"Home to Our Mountains." His "Fair-

ings" appealed most. Mrs. W. W.

Pearse revealed a beautiful mezzo-soprano

voice and gave a most expressive render-

ing of "Romance" from Mignon and

Fairlie's "Beloved" and gained an en-

core. Mrs. A. O. Brown also earned a

similar favour with the "Flower Song"

from Faust. Interest centred in the

appearance of Miss D. Stobart and here

again the audience was insistent upon an

encore. Mrs. D. Cameron, Miss N.

Williams, and Mr. J. Gibbison added

their quota to a long programme, whilst

the efforts of several dainty little fairies

(Honor and Rosamund Hancock, Mary

Sanders, Gillian Pearce and Iris Torton)

with Mrs. Raitton supervising, in selling

programmes and chocolates must not be

forgotten. During the evening Madame

Gordon took the opportunity to thank

those present for their attendance and for

the practical sympathy shown in her

efforts on behalf of the two Institutions.

PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.

REDHANDED.

Shadowed by a Chinese constable in



Hongkong's Most Modern Picture Palace
TO-DAY 5.15 & 9.15 p.m. TO-DAY
DOROTHY PHILLIPS and **MARGARET MANN**
in
THE BIGGEST HEART PICTURE
of the
GENERATION
"ONCE TO EVERY WOMAN"
A Marvelous Love Story That You'll Never Forget!
2.30 & 7.15 p.m.

MARIE WALCAMP in "THE DRAGON'S NET". 7th & 8th Eps.

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YOKOHAMA MARU ... Friday, 23rd Dec., at 11 a.m.
YOSHINO MARU ... Friday, 6th Jan., at 11 a.m.
MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 20th Jan., at 11 a.m.
HAMBURG, via LONDON & ROTTERDAM
LIMA MARU ... Thursday, 19th Jan.
LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES
TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Thursday, 9th Feb.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.
TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Dec., at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 17th Jan., at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 14th Feb., at 11 a.m.
NEW YORK, via PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS.
TOBA MARU ... Friday, 30th Dec.
NEW YORK via Suez.
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RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via CAPE.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.
AWA MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Dec.
TANBA MARU ... Monday, 2nd Jan.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
YEBOSHI MARU ... Thursday, 29th Dec.
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 10th Dec., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
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PRINCE OF WALES IN MALTA.

FIRST PARLIAMENT OPENED.

[FROM "THE TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

MALTA, November 1st.
The Prince of Wales arrived in the Grand Harbour at 8.30 this morning in splendid weather. Malta has long been prepared for this welcome visit, which marks the commencement of a new era in the island's history and the realization of long-cherished aspirations. The streets, beflagged and garlanded, had been crowded from early morning by holiday crowds in festive mood.

When H.M.S. Renown cast anchor the Governor, Field-Marshal Lord Plumer, the Archbishop-Bishop of Rhodes, and Malta, Admiral Sir John de Robeck, and H.R.H. Prince George went on board. At 10 o'clock the Prince of Wales landed amid a picturesque pageant, his pinnace steaming through a sea lane formed by ships' cutters, a striking sight against the warm brown-gold historic background of the fortifications. Sir M. A. Refalo, Chief Justice of Malta, welcomed him, and after having inspected the naval guard of honour the Prince drove up to Valletta. Near the Saviour Church, where he received a rousing welcome from the assembled school-children, the Prince alighted and went among them amid indescribable excitement.

In Valletta itself there was great enthusiasm; flowers were showered on the Prince as he passed through densely crowded streets. At the Governor's Palace the Prince inspected a guard of honour from the Essex and Malta Regiments and then proceeded to the Great Hall of St. Michael and St. George in the Palace, where the members of the Senate and the Legislative Assembly awaited him, besides a large concourse of the leading naval, military, ecclesiastical, and civil officials.

Lord Plumer then read the King's Commission authorizing the Prince to inaugurate the Parliament. In this document the King laid emphasis upon the importance of the occasion and upon his own interest in the future success of Malta under her Constitution.

The Prince of Wales then read his speech:—

"You have just heard the Commission given me by my father, his Majesty the King, directing me on his behalf to open the Maltese Legislature. I am very proud that the duty of performing this historic ceremony has devolved upon me. Malta has great memories. The valour with which, in the siege of 1565, she repelled the powerful armada of Suliman the Magnificent, and her heroic resistance to invasion in 1798, have in especial given her a place of honour in the annals of the Mediterranean."

Since the time 120 years ago, when, by their own request, the peoples of Malta and Gozo became a part of the inheritance of the British Crown, their story has been one of peace and prosperity. They have given many tokens of loyalty, and on their part felt, I trust, the benefits of wise, sympathetic administration. Malta was held in affectionate regard by my grandfather, and my father retains pleasant memories of his visits to the island and his naval duties here. Now that in the fullness of time his Majesty grants responsible government to Malta and its dependencies, he is confident that the old loyal spirit still prevails, and that the people will so administer their affairs as not only to advance the welfare of their own community but to further the interests of the Empire as a whole.

The Constitution now granted these islands has received close consideration, with a view to making it a worthy instrument for government, and I know the citizens of Malta will value it none the less because it is given freely. Responsible government gives power to the representatives of the people, but also imposes on them an important trust for the good of their fellow-men and for the well-being of their posterity. No one who knows the patriotism, thrift, and industry of the people of Malta can doubt that they will worthily acquit themselves of this trust.

The Government of Malta is assuming office at a time when difficult problems present themselves everywhere to those in authority. The war, which Malta has played a distinguished part in, is over, but has left in its wake in all countries an aftermath of poverty, dislocation, and unrest, from the effects of which the people of Malta and Gozo are not exempt. These times and their ordeals call for wisdom, courage, and perseverance on the part of all classes and sections of the people. I cannot doubt that good years will return, and that a happy, prosperous future awaits these islands, whose people, ever clinging closely to the religion of their fathers, have steadfast faith in the guidance of the Almighty.

I shall always remember with keen pleasure that I was associated with Malta on this memorable occasion in her long history, and with all my heart I pay tribute for the success of the new Constitution and the fortune and prosperity of the people.

After this most appropriate speech, which has made a great impression throughout the island, the Prince declared the Parliament to be open, whereupon the Governor asked the Prince to honour the Maltese patriot, Mr. Filippo Sciberras, by conferring upon him the honour of knighthood, and the accolade was given amid great cheering.

They followed the presentation of the leading officials of the University of Malta, and the students offered the silver model of a sailing-boat to the Prince, who then motored to the Cathedral of St. John, where Mr. Caruana, the Archbishop-Bishop, and his clergy received him.

After luncheon at the Maltese Club the Prince attended a garden party at the Governor's country house at San Antonio, where he shook hands with all the guests. In the evening there was a gala performance of *Aida* at the Theatre Royal.

The first Maltese Cabinet has sent a message of greeting to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and assured Mr. Churchill of its earnest desire that Malta may benefit under her new Constitution, with credit to herself and to the Empire.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

Address	From
Lakelet	Yokohama
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Sumoon	Tientsin
Room	Shanghai
Y. S. King & Co. Hongkong	Shanghai
Yat Toy Landry	Shanghai
Y. S. King	Shanghai
Chow Shing	Shanghai
Street 2nd Floor Kanmatt	Amoy
Yungchong	Amoy
Yungchong	Shanghai
Liyongai Yeecheong Des Vaux	Shanghai
Road West	Yokohama
Shumfat	Shanghai
Leekufan	Shanghai
Manchingchung	Kobe
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7438/9th	Hainanco
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8461/18th	Mont Hanley
	Hamilton NZ

WEATHER REPORT.

December 15th, at 11.52.—Pressure has increased moderately at Vladivostok and Weihaiwei, and decreased slightly from Shanghai to Haiphong, and over the Luron. An anticyclone appears to have formed over S. E. Mongolia. It will probably spread south-eastward and cause the monsoon to freshen along the coast of China, and over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 97.30 inches, against an average of 82.42 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast
Longkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, fresh; fine to cloudy.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoocks	No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	No. 1.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 16th to 22nd December, 1921.

Day of Month	High Water	Low Water	Day of Month	High Water	Low Water
	H'kong Standard Time.	H'kong Standard Time.		H'kong Standard Time.	H'kong Standard Time.
Fri. 16	4.30	1.10	Fri. 16	4.30	1.10
Sat. 17	4.30	1.10	Sat. 17	4.30	1.10
Sun. 18	4.30	1.10	Sun. 18	4.30	1.10
Mon. 19	4.30	1.10	Mon. 19	4.30	1.10
Tue. 20	4.30	1.10	Tue. 20	4.30	1.10
Wed. 21	4.30	1.10	Wed. 21	4.30	1.10
Thur. 22	4.30	1.10	Thur. 22	4.30	1.10

GERMANY HARD AT WORK.

USEFUL OBJECT-LESSONS.

Some interesting observations on certain features of the German industrial position have been communicated to *The Times* by a London business man who has recently made an extensive tour in that country, and they offer some useful object-lessons. He says:

One saving factor in the general uncertainty is the evidence of a determination on the part of the commercial and manufacturing classes to get their works and businesses employed and productive to the full capacity. The workers in growing numbers seem to have come to a recognition of the fact that the best way to ameliorate their reduced condition and to combat the high cost of living is to earn more by working harder and longer, and whilst, according to their trade union rules and the existing legal enactments, they may not work more than eight hours a day, in many parts the legal limit is being exceeded, unofficially of course, and nothing is said about it.

Many factories are turning to water power, coal being too dear and scarce, while the Saar coalfields are under French control and the output of the other coalfields has not yet reached the pre-war rate of production owing to the shorter working hours and reduced efficiency of the mines—though the latter are said gradually to increase their daily quota, having also begun to realize that it pays better to work harder than to 'can'.

Foreigners visiting Germany this year have noticed, and make no secret of their experience, that, particularly since the spring, the only country where everybody is hard at work is Germany, whereas in the Allied countries there is a general slackness, with concurrent unemployment. Trade unionism everywhere outside Germany appears to look to the Governments and local authorities for doles, subventions, and provision of work at the public expense to absorb the unemployed.

If our workers persist in that attitude it may not take 10 years before Germany's industrial employers and workers—commercial and bankers, with their extensive combines and cartels, will have gone far towards beating us hollow in many branches of manufacture and production, more completely than ever before, whilst we shall be complaining of foreign subsidies to manufacturers and traders and cheap German labour, when the real cause of Germany's success is coöperative hard work and steady plodding.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

MANILA SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "YUNGSANG" ... Fri. 18th Dec. 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN ... "HANGSANG" ... Sun. 18th Dec. D'light
BANGKOK via SWATOW ... "MAUSANG" ... Tues. 20th Dec. noon
SHANGHAI TRINGTAU via SWATOW ... "WINGSHING" ... Wed. 21st Dec. D'light
SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA & KOBE ... "FOOSANG" ... Thurs. 22nd Dec. D'light
SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA & KOBE ... "TOKHANG" ... Sat. 24th Dec. 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "LAISANG" ... Sat. 24th Dec. 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Tangsue Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Soihou when inducement offers.

BOMBEY LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers, "HINSANG" and "MAUSANG", both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala Lumpur, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "LAISANG" will be despatched on or about Saturday, 24th Dec., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET, FENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

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GENERAL MANAGERS

Telephone No. 215.

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Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Discharge
M.V. "GLENGLYLE"	...	Due Hongkong 15th Dec.
M.V. "GLENNAVY"
M.V. "GLENLUCE"
S.S. "GLENSEANE"

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Discharge
M.V. "GLENNAVY"	20th Jan.	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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The Glen Line, Ltd.; AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215 sub-ex. 23 and 2896.

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(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP ¥20,000,000

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Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA
Managing Director: Mr. MARUYA ABE

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And under the Company's Management:—
Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.
Two steamers of about 8,400 tons deadweight each.
(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the
KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA.
No. 8, Bunko Kōza.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

December 14th.
Chenau, British str., 1,354 tons, Capt. P. Purslow, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Deawongse, British str., 1,847 tons, Capt. C. W. Shearer, from Saigon, with a general cargo.—Yuen Shing Fat.
Tanaka, British str., 4,238 tons, Capt. H. Stockwell, from Kobe, with a general cargo.—M.M. & Co.
 December 15th.
Derwent, British str., 1,969 tons, Capt. C. B. Benstead, from Saigon, with rice.—Thai Thuan.
Dongda, British str., 8,055 tons, Capt. C. R. A. Newby, R.N.R., from London, with a general cargo.—M.M. & Co.
Hongkong, British str., 1,336 tons, Capt. G. S. Holmwood, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Hindes, Chinese str., 730 tons, Capt. N. Uesugi, from Chefoo, with a general cargo.—Shun Tai Hong.
Kowloon, French str., 177 tons, Capt. Fr. Dubois, from Haiphong and Pakhoi, with a general cargo.—Sen Kee.
Newby Hall, British str., 2,840 tons, Capt. K. D. Kindall, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Bank Line.
Nikko Maru, Japanese str., 5,056 tons, Capt. S. Takano, from Melbourne, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Shunshing, Chinese str., 297 tons, Capt. G. A. de Souza, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Po On S.S. Co.
Sunwing, British str., 1,750 tons, Capt. H. N. Vowell, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Tylenet, Dutch str., 3,635 tons, Capt. J. B. Buys, from Java, with a general cargo.—J.C.J.L.
Tijmanook, Dutch str., 3,660 tons, Capt. J. P. Scholten, from Dalay and Amoy, with a general cargo.—J.C.J.L.

CLEANANCES.

December 15th.
Chenau, for Canton.
Drifter, for Swatow.
Fishpool, for Swatow.
Hongkong, for Canton.
Hanai, for K. C. Wan.
Hwah Kun, for Port Parveval.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Newby Hall, for Shanghai.
Nikko Maru, for Nagasaki.
Shunshing, for K. C. Wan.
Sunwing, for Canton.
Takung, for Hoihow.
Tijini, for Macassar.
Tijmanook, for Shanghai.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The s.s. *Hellerophon* (Blue Funnel line) left Shanghai on December 15th for London, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Hongkong. She is due here on December 15th, and will sail, as above, on the 20th.
 The *Dodwell-Castle* line s.s. *Academy Castle*, which sailed from Hongkong via Suez for Boston and New York on October 2nd, arrived at Boston on the 11th inst.
 The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Kobe on December 13th left there next morning, and was due at Yokohama yesterday at 3 p.m.
 The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* left Vancouver for Hongkong, via Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila, on December 8th, and is due at Yokohama on December 20th, and at Hongkong on or about December 30th.
 The s.s. *Euryptus* (Blue Funnel line) left Manila on December 15th for Hongkong, and is due here on December 18th.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.,
COPENHAGEN

The S.S. **RHODESIA**
 will be leaving for HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.
 About 24th December.

	Expected on or about.	Will leave for above ports on or about.
M/S. "Java"	...	15th Jan.
M/S. "Indian"	21st Dec.	24th Jan.
M/S. "Peru"	30th Dec.	6th Feb.
M/S. "Arabien"	4th Jan.	15th Feb.
M/S. "Kina"	23rd Jan.	2nd Mar.
M/S. "Afrika"	1st Feb.	10th Mar.

For further particulars please apply to—

MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong November 15th, 1921.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
 Per s.s. *Dongda*, for Hongkong:—Miss F. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. O. Blaker, Mr. and G. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. E. Davidson, Miss Deven, Mr. A. M. Simpson, Mrs. Adam, Miss McCurry, Miss W. C. Ram, Miss Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. F. Chevalier, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Jones, Mr. Midwinter, Rev. A. D. Stewart, Mrs. T. Balcen, Miss Squires, Mr. and Mrs. Bullock, Miss M. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. T. Neave, Mr. and Mrs. Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Chapman, Mrs. Robson, Mr. and Mrs. Dinna, Mr. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. Dickens, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kerrison, Mrs. A. G. M. Fletcher, Rev. H. Golds, Mr. D. H. Chatterton, Mr. D. Sample, Miss Gordon, Mrs. J. S. Sorby, Mrs. T. McCrum, Mrs. R. Hall, Mrs. R. G. M. Dowbiggin, Miss Hendy, Miss Blackinsop, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. M. Baunerman, Mr. G. McQueen, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. M. Fletcher, Miss Noms, Miss Rogers Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Stewart, Mr. E. H. Sharp. The total number of first saloon passengers was 98 and 31 children; second-class 47 and 13 children.
 Per s.s. *Nikko Maru*, on December 15th:—Mr. O. E. Plunkett Cole, Mr. E. B. Coote, Mr. J. V. Green, Mrs. R. Hunter, Mr. A. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. E. Smythe, Mr. S. S. Visser, Mr. and Mrs. G. Connell, Mr. E. R. Coote, Miss E. U. Green, Mr. A. C. Lutyens, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Magarey, Mrs. M. Smithson, Mr. W. J. Coote, Mr. W. B. Dovey, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Glendinning, Miss E. Magee, Mrs. M. Strachan, Miss L. M. Austin, Mr. A. Harris, Miss H. Jarmyn, Mr. and Mrs. Penhall and infant, Miss N. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. Walker and infant, Mr. C. Begley, Mr. G. J. Gibson, Mr. G. Lowe, Miss M. Purvis, Mr. V. R. Setterfield, Mr. F. T. Waller, Miss E. M. Doherty, Mr. F. Inglis, Miss D. Leopold, Mr. and Mrs. L. Stranks and 2 children, Miss J. R. Titmarsh, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Woodland.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Arajuza (E. & A.), due December 19th.
Awa Maru (N.Y.K.), due December 19th.
Inaba Maru (N.Y.K.), due January 19th.
Kashima Maru (N.Y.K.), due Dec. 18th.
Kashima (P. & O.), due December 19th about 8 a.m.
Nagoya (P. & O.), due January 17th.
Oanfa (Blue Funnel line) due Dec. 18th.



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E. Asia Jan. 5	Jan. 28	Montcalm Feb. 1	Feb. 7
Montcalm Jan. 17	Feb. 10	Melita Feb. 17	Feb. 24
E. Japan Feb. 8	Mar. 1	Minatogawa Mar. 10	Mar. 17
E. Russia Feb. 23	Mar. 13	Metagama Mar. 24	Mar. 31
E. Asia Mar. 23	April 10	E. Britain Apr. 22	Apr. 28

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December 17th.

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 "MACASSAR MARU" sailing on or about 5th Jan.

For MOJI, KOBE, OSAKA and YOKOHAMA:

"SAMARANG MARU" sailing on or about 24th Dec.
 "BORNEO MARU" sailing on or about 13th Jan.

For further particulars please apply to—

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PERSIA MARU	20,000	Jan. 5th
TATTO MARU	22,000	Jan. 18th
SHIRAZ MARU	20,000	Jan. 1st
TENYO MARU	22,000	Feb. 10th
KOREA MARU	22,000	Feb. 23rd

* Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Keelung.

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STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
GINYO MARU	15,000	Feb. 28th
ANYO MARU	18,800	Mar. 29th
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 15th

* Omit Manila

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FOR HAIPHONG.

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STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
METHVEN	JAVA	in port	17th Dec.	BATAVIA DIRECT
TJIMANOEK	SHAI & AMOY	in port	22nd Dec.	SAIGON
SAPARUBA	JAVA	in port	22nd Dec.	JAPAN via SHANGHAI
TJILIWONG	JAVA	20th Dec.	22nd Dec.	AMOI via SHANGHAI
TJIKEMBANG	JAVA	20th Dec.	22nd Dec.	

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"RADJA"	AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	10th Feb.
"ALDABI"	ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	10th Mar.
"TJISONARI"	AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	10th Apr.
"AAGTERKERK"	ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	10th May

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FOR HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" on or about Dec. 22nd

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

S.S. "HOZU MARU" on or about 22nd Dec.

For further particulars, please apply to—

S. MITARAI,

Branch Office,
 No. 37, Bonham Street, West,
 Tel. No. 155.
 Top Floor, King's Building
 Tel. No. 140.

